

FARM AND HOME.

A Prolific Grain of Wheat.

Yesterday, a friend of ours, while on a visit to a friend a mile or two from this city, was shown a bunch of wheat, grown on Mr. Clayton's farm, numbering sixty-eight stalks, each bearing a large head with grains of unusually large size. The seed was planted in the garden and cultivated by Mrs. Clayton herself.

Prompted by a desire to learn the amount of number of grains remaining, and to arrive at this number as nearly as possible, our informant rubbed them out carefully, cleaned off the chaff, &c., and by actual count ascertained their number to be nine hundred and ten grains. Allowing one-half to have been wasted—and no doubt more than half was lost to the true count—there would have been between 1,800 and 2,000 grains, as the product of this solitary grain of wheat, Can Tappanhook wheat beat this Tennessee Walker wheat.

A PROBLEM FOR FARMERS.—If it were possible to cultivate wheat in the manner that Mrs. Clayton did this one grain, would not the general yield of wheat fields be in a similar ratio? The experiment on a small scale would certainly remunerate the farmer for his experiment in the matter.

HORSE GEARS.—There is a great deal in gearing a horse or a mule so as to enable the animal to work easy, and use a certain amount of power with comparatively small animal force. Much depends on long or short leverage. The draft may be too high or too low; the one will draw too heavy on the top of the neck, the other will choke the animal. The collar may be too large or too small—either of which will cause sore shoulders. A tender-mouthed horse should have a large, smooth bit, and not be reined up too tight, or the mouth will become so sore as to lose its sensitiveness to a gentle draw of the rein. Every part of the harness should be as complete a fit as a dandy's coat, touching everywhere and pinching nowhere. The harness should be kept clean and soft. There are several preparations made and sold for this purpose, but the misfortune is, they are too little used. The money paid for, and the labor spent in using, is not spent in vain. When the harness gets wet, as it sometimes will, by being caught out in the rain, straighten it out to dry before it is hung up, or it will curl out of shape. It should be put through a course of greasing and handling before using again.

Examine the face of the collar every time it is used before putting it on again, and see that the same is clean and smooth.—*Stock Journal.*

HOGS WANT SULPHUR.—Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to their health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be known with certainty. But one thing is sure, they devour it with greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose probably that they can eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps it is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in the summer it is better to feed to them substances that contain the less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and on that account some of it should be sown into every pasture into which the hogs are turned. If hogs are kept penned up, it is well to supply them with the wild mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the better varieties for them. They will eat it, leaves, flowers, seed and stalk.

CANNING TOMATOES.—In the *Syracuse Union* we find the following:—"The most thorough and reliable mode of canning tomatoes is as follows: they are just sufficiently steamed, not cooked, to seal or loosen the skin, and are then poured upon tables and the skin removed, care being taken to preserve the tomato in as solid a state as possible. After being peeled, they are placed in large pans, with false bottoms perforated with holes, so as strain off the liquid that emanates from them. From these pans they are carefully placed by hand into the cans, which are filled as solidly as possible—in other words, all are put in that cans will hold. They are then put through the usual process and hermetically sealed. The cans, when opened for use, present the tomato; not only like the natural vegetable in taste and color, but also in appearance; and moreover, when thus sealed, they are warranted to keep in any climate, and when opened, will taste as naturally as when just plucked from the vine."

CARE OF COWS.—Some farmers allow themselves to fall into the miserable and costly practice of letting their cows, early in the spring, roam at will over the fields they propose to mow the coming July. Nothing is more injurious. The ground, always wet in the spring, is trodden into such an unequal surface that, besides the injury to the grass roots, mowing is made more difficult; and the loss in the subsequent crop is many times greater than all the cattle get in their perambulations. Keep the cows and other cattle in the barn or barn-yard, or some small lot adjoining, till there is grass enough in the pastures to give them a good bite; and then when turned out, with one feeding of hay each day, they will have just what they need to secure to them the best health and to the owner the largest profit.—*Hearth and Home.*

TO PICKLE CUCUMBERS.—Mrs. Jordan writes to the *Rural New Yorker*: "The following is one of the very best recipes for pickling cucumbers. Take three gallons of rain water, two gallons cider vinegar, half a pound of alum, three quarts of salt. Put the cucumbers in and cover with horse radish leaves or a cloth, and keep a weight on them. I keep my manures in this same way. When wanted for the table, take them out, rinse them in water, put them in vinegar, and scald them in brass if you want them to look green. I have kept them two years in this way, and have not lost one."

SOFT SOAP FOR HOG CHOLERA.—J. T. Busby, of Lancaster, Ohio, writes to the *Ohio Farmer* that he has given soft soap to his pigs—at the rate of a tablespoonful to a pig—for the hog cholera, with very satisfactory results. On the second day an examination of their droppings showed stringy substances, which he thinks were the skins of worms. He put soft soap into the swill for his other hogs, and it improved their appearance.

FIGHTING AT SAARBRÜCKEN.

That City Captured by the French and Retaken by the Germans.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Saarbrücken was captured by the French, but held only two hours. The *elan* of the French was so great that the loss of life was small.

The Prince Imperial was with the Emperor, and received his baptism of fire with the *sang froid* worthy of the name he bears.

Berlin dispatches, up to noon yesterday, were silent regarding Saarbrücken.

LONDON, August 3.—The following is the Prussian account of the affair at Saarbrücken: "The fortifications at Saarbrücken were attacked by a column of French infantry on yesterday evening, which was repulsed."

The *Figaro*, of to-day, announces the death of Gen. Gauguier, who was commanding a sub-division at Strasburg.

BERLIN, August 3.—The Prussian Government has summoned a levy en masse to defend the coasts.

PARIS, August 3.—Napoleon has ordered the release of the correspondents imprisoned at Metz.

LONDON, August 3.—It is rumored that England and the United States are urging negotiations whereby Hamburg and Bremen will be kept as open ports during the war.

BRUSSELS, August 3.—The Catholic party has been successful in the late elections.

VIENNA, August 3.—The Austrian press is generally exultant over the abrogation of the Concordat.

VERSAILLES, August 3.—A terrible calamity was prevented by several brave men hauling a burning box of ammunition from a magazine into the street, where the box exploded.

POSITION OF THE PRUSSIAN TROOPS.

Purchase of Army Horses by Prussians and French.

LONDON, August 3.—The following is given to-day as the number and disposition of the Prussian army:

The Duke of Mecklenburg commands 180,000 at the mouth of the river Oder; at the mouth of the Elbe, Falkenstein has 58,000 men; near Ems, Neurath de Rittenfeld commands 50,000 men.

The army of the Rhine consists of the following bodies: 80,000 men at Cologne, under Stiemepo; 180,000 at the junction of the Main with the Rhine, under Prince Frederick Charles; 166,000 along the Upper Rhine, under Prince Royal Frederick William. The Chiefs of Staff are Moltke, Blumenthal, Spartin and Tiele.

Three hundred pounds are paid in Paris for substitutes, which are scarce.

The *Daily News*, of this morning, says the French have declined the services of Lee and Beauregard.

The fight began at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The French passed the frontier and drove the Prussians from their strong position by a sharp artillery fire, remaining masters of the position they had gained without serious loss.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict, and then returned to Metz to dinner.

The *Morning Standard*, referring to the Alabama question, hopes that in the present war, England's neutrality will be less ambiguous. England is freely exporting horses to Germany, which are immediately forwarded to the seat of war.

A late number of the *Vienna Post* says the Duke of Baden asserts that King William, in a conversation with him in 1866, informed him that Count Von Bismarck was eager to cede the region about the river Saar to France, but that the King and his Council declined.

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The monthly statement by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the 1st of August, has been made, and shows that during the month of July the debt was reduced seven million of dollars, (\$17,034,123.74).

The state of the public debt is highly encouraging. The statement for

March 1, 1870, showed it to be \$2,545,335,404.38

August 1, 1870, " 2,539,324,476.60

Decrease in 17 months, \$17,012,428.38

The monthly decrease during the last fiscal year was as follows:

July, 1869,	\$7,435,744.29
Aug. "	5,604,234.79
Sept. "	7,467,429.80
Oct. "	7,303,882.75
Nov. "	7,571,454.13
Dec. "	4,812,781.92
Jan., 1870,	3,933,694.89
Feb. "	6,484,813.75
March, "	5,756,540.43
April, "	11,697,793.59
May, "	14,301,922.57
June, "	20,206,772.04

Total decrease for the year, \$102,646,880.84

The annual interest on this sum, to be deducted from the annual expenditure, is \$6,158,633.55. Supposing our revenues and expenditures to remain the same as the last year, excepting the reduction of the interest upon the public debt, which would be added, year by year, to the extinguishment of the principal, we should pay off the debt, as follows:

This year,	\$108,802,514.60
Next year,	115,430,045.57
Third year,	122,250,545.91
Fourth year,	129,585,514.41
Fifth year,	137,390,045.27
Sixth year,	145,602,583.68
Seventh year,	154,038,527.61
Eighth year,	163,508,888.63
Ninth year,	172,414,908.91
Tenth year,	182,759,760.77
Eleventh year,	193,725,536.41
Twelfth year,	205,318,867.19
Thirteenth year,	217,659,790.22
Fourteenth year,	230,749,087.17

Total in fourteen years, \$2,279,738,183.74

Total debt July 1, 1870, 2,539,324,476.60

Balance, July 1, 1870, \$108,802,514.18

Less, by nearly two millions, than would have been paid during the present fiscal year.

Thus, without any increase of the public burdens, the whole public debt could be paid in fifteen years, if it all bore six per cent. interest, the basis of the foregoing calculation.

But it will be borne in mind that the rate of interest is as follows, August 1,

Debt bearing six per cent., \$1,750,558,850.00

Debt bearing five per cent., 221,580,000.00

Debt bearing three per cent., 79,420,000.00

The remainder of the debt bears no interest. Due allowance for the difference could easily be made.

The payments for the last four months amount to \$83,257,651.74. So our great debt is disappearing.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

CLARK, QUAlFE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY, KNOXVILLE,

—AND—

CARTER IRON WORKS, CARTER COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

We are now prepared to furnish castings to the people of East Tennessee cheaper than ever before sold in this State. We make our own iron, and can afford to sell castings at lower prices than it is possible to furnish them when brought in from distant States. We make both

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal.

GRATES, FRONTS AND FENDERS.

From 15 to 19 inch Basket, Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, Wash Kettles, Bakers, Ovens, Skillets, and Pots of all sizes. Also, all kinds of STOVE WARE.

Horse Powers, Thrashers, Cane Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, and other Farming Implements.

Grates for Steam Engines, Water Wheels, Saw Mills complete, and every kind of Mill Castings, &c., &c., &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Castings, at highest market prices.

All work WARRANTED as represented.

Foundry, on Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. Depot for Castings, at the store of Hoxsie & DePue, Gay street.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LISTS.

may 20-ditwlv

CHAMBERLAIN & ALBERS,
DRUGGISTS,

AT THE

"Old Drug Store,"

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

We keep a full supply of everything in the

DRUG LINE.

Together with

Indigo, Madder, Aniline, Copperas, Alum,

And everything needed in Dyeing.

Paints, Paints, Paints.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

We pride ourselves on keeping the purest materials for Painting of any house in Knoxville. Our

Anchor Brand

Is not excelled by any and equalled by but few.

Pure Wines and Liquors

Always on Hand

PROPRIETORS OF

MRS. WINSLOW'S WORM CANDY.

Brodie's Itch Cerate

AND

SYMPHIX.

apl 13th

SEASON OF 1870!

MONTVALE SPRINGS,

Blount County, East Tennessee.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT FOR THE invalid and pleasure-seeker will be open for the reception of visitors

JUNE 1st, 1870.

The most marked beneficial results attending the use of these waters, in functional derangements of the LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS and SKIN, and the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, attest the

MEDICAL PROPERTIES

OF THESE WATERS.

Situated at the base of CHILHOWEE MOUNTAINS they present the strongest attractions to both the

Invalid and the Pleasure Seeker.

No less on account of its pure invigorating atmosphere and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, than of the restorative power of its waters, such provision has been made for the

COMFORT OF VISITORS

That the Proprietor confidently promises satisfaction to his guests.

DAILY COACHES,

With Mail and Passengers,

Run between Maryville, the terminus of the railroad from Knoxville, and the Springs—a distance of nine miles, over good roads.

Board, per day, \$2.50; per week, \$15.00; per month, \$50. Address, for particulars,

JOS. L. KING, Proprietor, Knoxville, Tenn.

may 20-ditwlv

For Sale.

26 ACRES OF LAND ON THE RUTLEDGE Turnpike, 2 1/2 miles from the court house.

Terms Liberal. ap 13-17 P. H. CARDWELL.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nos. 110, 118, 120, 122 and 124, Broadway.

NEW YORK.



Cash Assets, \$12,000,000.

Annual Cash Income over \$6,000,000.

PURELY MUTUAL. ALL PROFITS ANNUALLY divided among Policy Holders. \$1,242,450.00 in dividends paid to its policy holders in 1869.

Amount Insured for 1869, \$50,492,941.00.

Active AGENTS WANTED in each county in East Tennessee. Apply to

L. H. BOWLES, General Agent for East Tennessee.

Office No. 1, Court House, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

DR. J. M. BOYD, Medical Examiner for Knoxville.

DR. JAS. RODGERS, Medical Examiner for Knoxville.

april 6th

L. C. SHEPARD,
General Undertaker,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

The Finest of Silver-Mounted Caskets.



Every description of Metallic Cases, from Plain to Elaborately Silver-Mounted.



As well as every description of Rosewood, Walnut, Velvet-Covered or Poplar Coffins, and any variety of Trimmings or Finish, either Plain or Silver-Mounted; fine Catholic, Masonic and other Emblematic Trimmings, and a

FIRST CLASS HEARSE.



Furnishes Carriages, procures Interments and Disinterments at the shortest time and as cheap as anybody.

Office at REESBRAW & JACKSON'S, House, three doors west of Court House, Main street. ap 13-6m

BROOM CORN! BROOM CORN!!

BOLLI & CHAVANNES,

Manufacturers of Brooms,

WOULD INFORM THE FARMING COMMUNITY that they will purchase all

Broom Corn

of good quality that is offered to them, at the market price. The time being close at hand when it should be prepared and offered for sale, those who have planted Broom Corn, but are not familiar with its culture and treatment, can obtain all necessary information by addressing

BOLLI & CHAVANNES,

June 20-ditwlv. Knoxville, Tenn.

EAST TENNESSEE

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS JUST BEEN PERMANENTLY reorganized, on the basis that females are capable of high intellectual efforts, and that the best interests of society and of the sex, demand that they be highly educated.

The regular course of study, complete and extensive, embraces four years. We intend that a diploma from this Institution shall give ladies high rank among educated women. We earnestly urge young ladies to take the regular course, but those not wishing to do so can elect their studies. We have a full corps of experienced professional teachers, and are determined to make this, a every excellence, the foremost Female Seminary in East Tennessee.

Terms moderate. For details see circular.

The Fall Term of 20 weeks begins Wednesday, September 7, 1870. Address,

JOHN L. KING, Proprietor, Knoxville, Tenn.

may 20-ditwlv

Advertise.

If you have a house to rent, or want to get a house, advertise it in the CHRONICLE. Everybody reads it. Five lines only twenty-five cents.

THE SUPREME COURT

FOR THE Eastern Division of the State of Tennessee at Knoxville.

WILL BE BEGUN, OPENED AND HELD AT the Court House in Knoxville, on the 2nd Monday (being the 13th day) of September next, when the business of the Court will be taken up and heard in accordance with the order made by said Court at its last term, which order is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

It is ordered by the Court that at the next term of this Court, the civil cases upon the docket be taken up and disposed of in the following order, to-wit:

First. All cases on the docket of the Fifth Circuit filed during or previous to the year 1869.

Second. All cases upon the docket of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Circuits, filed during and previous to the year 1869.

Commencing with the First Circuit, and taking the several Circuits in the order above named.

The criminal cases will be taken up and disposed of as the Court may direct.

A true copy of the order. Test,

M. L. PATTERSON, Clerk Supreme Court, at Knoxville.

June 11-ditwlv.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed.

But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous.

Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable.

Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,